The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865. Vol 38: No. 9

The Bedford Inquirer

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Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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April 1, 1864.—tf.

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph,s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

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AND

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.

August 19th, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

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Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted.

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jan6'65-ly.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

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Having permanently located respectfully tenders his ofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splen did **Livery Stable** attached. apr'64.

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CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

jan6'65-3m.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
The Westminster Review (Radical).
The North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

Terms for 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 per annum.
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For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
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For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
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These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Dec.23,'64-2m.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

OF THE

HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital.—$200.000. Shares.—200,000. Par Value, $1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE. Greencastle, Pa.
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pa.
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Pa.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa.
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current*, of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property: the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen.

F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.
Jacob Reed, " "
B. F. Meyers, " "
J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
James Lowther, Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
S. S. Barr, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. H. Kausler, Hagerstown, Md.
S. H. Prather & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. Hostetter & Co., " "
J. J. Phillips, Waynesboro, "
John S. Miller, Huntingdon, "
Samuel Henry, " "
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "

And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

dec.23,'64.

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Office.

Poetry.

DAY DREAMS.

I have been unduly ambitious,
With hopes it is hard to forget;
Such day-dreams are all too delicious
To vanish and leave no regret.

Hopes, like the mirage in the distance,
To win the bright chaplet of fame,
To leave, as I pass from existence,
A worthy and wide-honored name.

Dreams only; their death-knell is ringing;
Proud heart, to thy destiny come;
Thou fain wouldst be soaring and singing—
Sink down and forever be dumb!

To fetter the soul with a burden
Of longings it never can tell,
And grant it no loftier guerdon
Than failure—O God! is it well?

'Tis well! for such lessons compel us,
A loftier standard to raise:
He can but be selfish and jealous,
Who lives on the incense of praise.

Such lessons the stars might have taught us,
As round us their glamour they fling—
Such lessons the flow'rets have brought us,
On every sweet zephyr of Spring.

In deserts and solitudes lonely
The flowers refuse not to bloom;
Though heedlessly trampled, they only
Yield sweeter and richer perfume.

The stars—we walk under them nightly,
And murmur no accent of praise:
They beam on us none the less brightly,
Nor dream of withholding their rays.

So shine, noble soul—ever giving,
No heed to neglect or to strife,
Content with the glory of living
A true and a beautiful life.

For being is nobler than seeming—
And fame is a perishing toy;
And doing is wiser than dreaming,
And culture is nobler than joy.

—*Iowa School Journal.*

A VOICE FROM PRISON.

BY A BOY OF SIXTEEN.

There are hearts with hope still beating,
In our pleasant northern home,
Waiting, watching for the footsteps,
That may never, never come.
In southern prisons pining,
Meager, tattered, pale and gaunt,
Growing weaker, weaker daily,
From pinching cold and want.
Here brothers, sons and husbands,
Poor and hopeless captives lie.
O ye, who yet can save them,
Will you leave them here to die?

From out our prison gate,
There's a graveyard close at hand,
Where lie ten thousand Union men,
Beneath the Georgia sand.
Scores on scores are laid beside them,
As day succeeds to day,
And thus it ever will be,
Till they all shall pass away:
And the last will say, when dying,
With upturn'd and glazing eye,
Both love and Faith are dead at home,
They have left us here to die.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

WE LOVE THE TRUTH.

We are the boys who love the truth,
And mean to speak it come what may;
Falsehood is cowardly and base,
And God condemns the liar's way.
We'll strive to keep our conscience clear,
As on we pass through age or youth;
Where'er we are, whate'er we do,
We'll speak the truth, we'll speak the truth.

We are the girls who won't deceive,
Our faults we'll not deny or hide;
Parents and teachers it would grieve,
If we should choose the wicked side.
No, no; we'll keep a conscience clear,
As on we pass from age to youth;
Whate'er we do, where'er we are,
We'll speak the truth, we'll speak the truth.

Miscellaneous.

STEVENS AND CLAY.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository.

In another p[illegible] have just read your late article on the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and a Cabinet appointment. One of your suppositions is erroneous; and, as it attaches the odium of a bad faith to a deceased statesman who has otherwise left behind him an honorable name, the mistake should be corrected. I never was an admirer of Henry Clay as a statesman: my interference in his favor will not, therefore, be suspected of partiality. I was the main if not the only agent between the friends of Mr. Stevens and Gen. Harrison on the occasion alluded to in your article, and my testimony should have some weight. In offering the following statement I depart from a rule long adhered to—that of not troubling the public with explanations of the past. But in this case I am perhaps the only person now living cognizant of the whole facts, and I therefore feel compelled to do justice to the name of one of our most distinguished men.

After the presidential election of 1840, it seemed to be conceded that Pennsylvania was entitled to representation in Gen. Harrison's cabinnet. A number of gentlemen, who had been prominent in the campaign, met in Harrisburg, and after consultation, agreed to demand the position for Mr. Stevens. Measures were taken to place the matter before the President elect, and I, being Chairman of the State Committee, was charged with the duty of urging it.

Gen. Harrison was subsequently waited on at Cincinnati, and though the probability of failure in the application even then began to show itself, yet, by his own special request, a final interview was agreed on to take place the beginning of the following February, at Washington.

In the latter part of January I was at the seat of government, in order to be on the ground before his arrival and to ascertain the movement of the different cbainet interests. By the advice of my immediate constituents, and with letters from some of them to him, I first called on Mr. Webster, who, it was then well known, would be the Secretary of State, and made known my business. His aid had been strongly relied on in our favor, as we thought, for good reasons. But the interview was unpromising. He was quite sparing of words, and very formal. This was then so obvious, and his coldness subsequently became so plain, that had you written *Marshfield* instead of "Ashland," when indicating the person who defeated the expectations of Mr. Stevens' friends, you would not have had the trouble of reading this letter.

But be this as it may, Gen. Harrison did not arrive in Washington till well on in February; and while waiting I made, for the first time, the acquaintance of Mr. Clay. He was then looking ahead to the Presidency, and treated me with unexpected consideration, having no doubt ascertained my mission, as well as my relation to politics at home. The first conversation was at his own quarters, and by his own invitation. It was somewhat prolonged, though most of it was on mere general matters, for I had neither authority nor sufficient ground on which to attempt to interest him in my purpose. I remarked that my stay would be for some weeks, and he offered me kindly such services as he could render. Of course I thanked him, and then added that I promised myself no little pleasure from attempting "to find out some of the under-currents of public affairs at the seat of government." He replied, with his peculiar and pleasant smile, that if I succeeded in getting much below the surface I would be more successful than he had ever been. When I rose to leave he laughingly asked me to favor him with the result of my observations before I left the city, which I promised to do.

My instructions, as has been intimated, directed me to avoid Mr. Clay and rely on Mr. Webster, for reasons not now necessary to be stated, but on the occasion just alluded to, the bearing of the former seemed so frank and his knowledge of my mission so obvious, that I designedly threw out the above intimation of my intention to watch all the sources of intrigue, and then judge for myself. That he understood the allusion to be some particular object which I had in view was plain, for during the next three weeks we never met, even causally, without some reference by him to my "explorations below the surface." I am now quite satisfied, that even if he had any hostility to Mr. Stevens, this course would have seemed to restrain him from active opposition. Yet if even he had those feelings, there would have been neither wrong nor dishonor in his opposition to our wishes. Not only had he not intimated any design to sustain us, but he had not even been applied to or trusted on the subject; and, more than that, the friends of Mr. Stevens in Pennsylvania, had been the known opponents of his Presidential aspirations.

But to shorten the story, Mr. Stevens was not appointed. To say nothing of Gen. Harrison's flagrant breach of his own volunteered written offer and promise, of the extent of which even I then knew nothing. The causes of our defeat, as I understood them, were—1. The treachery of one of our own men at home, who has since gone to his last account, but who made a small office for himself out of his baseness. 2. The defection or want of nerve of Mr. Webster; and 3d, an influence, then predominant, which over-rid all political considerations, and feared Mr. Stevens' determination and talents if admitted to the sources of power.

The full history of this transaction, if written out, would be instructive to the politician and student in human nature; creditable to a few, laughable in some of its details and disgusting in others; but in all showing that a knowledge of private character for firmness and integrity is the best clue to public conduct.

The day after the affair was decided, and a few hours before leaving Washington, I called on Mr. Clay according to promise. I then, for the first time, told him what had been my business, and that I was unsuccessful. "I regret to hear it," said he. "It is a mistake. Gen. Harrison will discover that no man who betrays his friends will be long able to sustain himself. His friends in Pennsylvania had strong claims upon him, and none more so than Mr. Stevens." I then intimated that I had come specially to let him know the result of my observations of the under-current in connection with my business at the capital. This seemed to interest as well as amuse him. I said, we have had no right to expect aid nor any to complain of opposition to him to say, that I had not detected the evidence of any interference by him or any one under his known influence against our claim. He at once rose to his feet with much animation, and said: "Sir, I thank you for this. Yo do me no more than justice, and justice is so rare that I am thankful for it. I have not moved a finger against your claim. If I had been consulted I would have favored it. I will tell you now what I have not been in the habit of mentioning. Gen Harrison did me the honor, soon after his election, to tender me the appointment of Secretary of State. I declined it. He then consulted me as to the proper person to appoint. Situated as Mr. Webster and I are, in relation to each other, I could not do less than name him, which I did.—Since that time, I have urgently requested the appointment of my old friend Clayton, of Delaware, to the Treasury Department, but could not effect it. I have taken no other part in the formation of the Cabinet. I tell you these things because you seem to appreciate my course."

He then proceeded to talk of future political movements; but as my time was limited, and the prospect then ahead in that direction very obscure, I did not prolong the conversation. I never met him again.

But from all I saw, and heard, and learned on the subject, and no one had a better opportunity for becoming acquainted with it, I am satisfied you do the memory of Henry Clay injustice in supposing "that the real author of this violated faith sleeps in the shades of Ashland."

As to Gen. Harrison's written offer of a place in his cabinet, before the election, to Mr. Stevens, those who know the latter gentleman best will not be surprised when told that even I, the trusted and known agent of his friends in their application in his behalf, did not learn of its existence till years afterwards. Himself honorable, and always keeping his word with scrupulous exactness, he would not arm even his friend with a volunteered and confidential document, or compel by a threat that which should be conceded without demand. Hence, no doubt, the alarm and trepidation in that weak man, so conspicuous every time I saw him on this subject, but which I could not account for at the time. Hence probably, also, his truckling offer of a seat in his cabinet to another Pennsylvanian at the time when he announced this breach of faith, but who being one of those demanding the appointment of Mr. Stevens, indignantly refused it, and hence I suppose, the unexpected appointment of Walter Forward to the Treasury Department, in order to avoid openly insulting the State which had nominated and elected him, though her wishes as to her first choice were disregarded. T. H. B.

LANCASTER, February 2, 1865.

DO IT WITH THY MIGHT.—Fortune, success, fame, position are never gained but by piously, determinedly, bravely sticking, growing, living to a thing till it is fairly accomplished. In short, you must carry a thing through, if you want to be anybody or anything. Na matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society, the thousand pearly gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter aed that no one else can do it. Put forth your whole energies. Stir, wake, electrify yourself, and go forth to the task. Only once learn to carry the thing through in all its completeness and proportion and you will become a hero. You will think better of yourself—others will think better of you. Of course they will. The world in its very heart admires the stern determined doer. It sees in him its best sight, its brightest object, its richest treasure. Drive right along then, in whatever you undertake. Consider yourself amply sufficient for the deed.—You'll be successful. Never fear.

THE ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.—There have been a great many theories accounting for the existence of petroleum in the bowels of the earth, all of them more or less ingenious and apparently correct deductions from the results of research, but inquiry has generally shown their falsity. The last theory has a show of reason on its side, and is presented by a contributor to the Pittsburg *Commercial*. He says that all geologists agree that our bituminous coal has been formed from the prostrated forests of an age long past. We find that, by putting this bituminous coal in a retort, we can obtain the same general character of product as by striking a well at Oil City. What is left in the retort, after the oil is taken out, is a species of coke.

Arguing from these well-known and acknowledged facts, he arrived at the conclusion that what man has attempted to do in a cast-iron retort, an all-wise Providence has more effectually done by the operations of His laws in nature; and that the anthracite coal fields in our own lands, and other lands, are simply what remains in this laboratory of nature, after, by the application of heat below and pressure above, the oil and grease have been driven elsewhere.

The oil thus pressed out has trickled through the crevices of the rocks below these, now anthracite, but once bituminous coal fields, and we find it to-day in the pools and crevices of our different oil regions. The anthracite coal which remains answers to our coke. We use it for the same purpose, for melting ores in furnaces, and for melting iron in foundry cupolas, the great difference being that it is vastly superior in quaility, a fact not to be wondered at when we remember the laboratory in which it was made and the all seeing eye that superintends its production. This thing is worthy of attention not only because it may unveil the mysteries of the chemistry of the earth, but also if correct it will solve one or two other interesting questions concerning internal heat, &c., which will so much cause the advance of science.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON LINCOLN.—There is something in that steady bovine persistence, that resolve so iron that it cannot even bend to make phrases, which is infinitely impressive to spectators, which in the South must create, more even than defeat in the field, a sense of the hopelessness of the contest. You may face any man however superior in strength, but the bravest will not stand up to the locomotive. The president does not boast, shows no hate, indulges in no cries of triumph over the "steady advance of our armies," threatens no foreign power, makes no prophecies of speedy success, comforts the people with no assurances of a Utopian future; but, as if impelled by a force other than his own will, slides quietly, but irresistably, along the rails. He is in his groove, and moving; and those who are in his path must ride with him, or lie flat, or retreat—must, at all events, recognize that it is they, and not he, who are to move out of the appointed course. Mr. Hawthorne, who detested Mr. Lincoln for his want of refinement, once doubted audibly whether his destination was right; for, said he, "I have noticed that the people always in such crises hit on the right man." When the smoke of this struggle ceases to make English eyes smart, they, also, we believe, will recognize the intuition of the man of genius was truer than his taste.—*London Spectator.*

THE HIGHT OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—The received opinion is that its upper surface—if it has a surface—cannot be nearer to us than fifty, nor more remote than five hundred miles. But it is impossible to fix any precise limit, by reason of its growing tenuity, as it is released from the pressure of its own superincumbent mass. It is something to know that more than three-fourths of the atmosphere is below the level of the highest mountains.—The other fourth is rarified and expanded, in consequence of the diminished pressure, until the hight of many miles be attained. From the reflection of the sun's rays after he has set, or before he rises above the horizon, it is calculated that the upper fourth part must extend at least forty or forty-five miles higher. Sir John Herschel has shown that, at the hight of eighty or ninety miles, there is a vacuum far more complete than any which we can prodnce by any air-pump. In 1783, a meteor, computed to be half a mile in diameter, and fifty miles from the earth, was heard to explode. As sound cannot travel through a vacuum, it was inferred that the explosion took place within the limits of the atmosphere. Herschel thence concludes that the aerial ocean is at least fifty miles deep.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The following statement appeared in the last number of the English Churchman:

"The hand of the Princess Mary of Cambridge was sought by a peer of Great Britain. The Royal Marriage Act, however; stood in the way. It is true that it is in the power of the Qneen to remove all obstacles by her consent. This, we regret to learn, was refused. If it is necessary to preserve the throne of these realms as an object of competition for the illustrious race of the Saxe, Cobourgs, by all means let it be done; but since the Princess Mary, or any children of hers, could hardly by any possibility succeed to that station, the refusal is utterly without excuse, and deeply do we regret that her Majesty should have been advised to withhold her majesty should have been advised to withhold her consent. However, consent or no, in the presence of God, and with the blessings of the Church, the Princess Mary, as we hear, has asserted her own rights, and the marriage has taken place."

THE WORDS WE USE.—Be simple—unaffected; be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a spade, not a well known oblong instrument of manual industry—let home be home, not a residence—a place a place, not a locality, and so of the rest. Where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness—you lose in honest expression of your meaning, and in the estimation of all men who are competent to judge, you lose in reputation for ability.

The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a very thick crust, but in course of time Truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of all of us—but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

Write much as you would speak; speak as you think. If with your inferior, speak no coarser than usual; if with your superior speak no finer. Be what you say, and within the rules of prudence, say what you are. Avoid all oddity of expression. No one was ever a gainer by singularity of words, or in pronunciation. The truly wise will so speak, that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show knowledge of chemistry by carrying about bladders of strange gases to breathe, but he will enjoy better health, and find more time for business, who lives on common air.

ANECDOTES OF GRANT.—In the first action in which Grant commanded, his troops at first gained a slight advantage over the confederates. They began to plunder the Confederate camp in spite of all that Grant could do to stop them. At last Grant, who knew that confederate reinforcements were coming up, got some of his friends to set fire to the camp, so as to stop the plundering. Then he got his troops together, as well as he could, and retreated; but, in the meantime, the confederate reinforcements came up, attacked Grant, and defeated him. There were five Colonels under Grant who had not by any means supported him effectually in his attempts to stop the plundering and collect his troops. Mr. Osborn saw Grant a day or two afterwards, when he expected to be deprived of his command on account of the defeat. He said, "Why do you not report these colonels? They are the men to blame for not carrying out your orders." "Why," said Grant, "these officers had never been under fire before; they did not know how serious an affair it was; they have had a lesson which they will not forget. I will answer for it they will never make the same mistake again. I can see by the way they behaved in the subsequent action that they are of the right stuff, and it is better that I should lose my command, if that must be, than the country should lose the services of five such officers when good men are scarce. Grant did not lose his command, and three out of the five officers have since greatly distinguished themselves. The day before Grant attacked Fort Donaldson the troops had had a march of twenty miles, part of it during a bitter cold night. Grant called a council of war to consider whether they should attack the fort at once, or should give the troops a day or two's rest. The officers were in favor of resting. Grant said nothing until they all had given their opinion; then he said, "There is a deserter come in this morning; let us see him and hear what he has to say?" When he came in Grant looked into his knapsack. "Where are you from?" "Fort Donelson." "Six days' rations in your knapsack, have you not, my man?" "Yes, sir." "When were they served out?" "Yesterday morning." "Were the same rations served out to all the troops?" "Yes, sir." "Gentlemen," said Grant, "troops do not have six days rations served out to them in a fort if they mean to stay there. These men mean to retreat, not to fight; we will attack at once." He did attack the confederates, defeated them, and took a large number of prisoners.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

TRICK OF AN ESQUIMAUX DOG.—One day, in feeding the dogs, I called the whole of them around me, and give to each in turn a capelin, or small dried fish. To do this fairly, I used to make all the dogs encircle me until every one had received ten of the capelins apiece. Now Barbekark, a very young and shrewd dog, took it into his head that he would play a white man's trick. So, every time he received his fish, he would back square out, move a distance of two or three dogs, and force himself in line again, thus receiving double the share of any other dog. But this joke of Barbekark's bespoke too much of the game many men play upon their fellow-beings, and, as I noticed it, I determined to check his doggish propensities; still, the cunning, and the singular way in which he evidently watched me, induced a moment's pause in my intentions. Each dog thankfully took his capelin as his turn came round, but Barbekark, finding his share came twice as often as his companions, appeared to shake his tail twice as thankfully as the others. A twinkle in his eyes as they caught mine, seemed to say "Keep dark, these ignorant fellows don't know the game I'm playing. I am confounded hungry!" Seeing my face smiling at his trick, he now commenced making another change, thus getting three portions to each of the others' one. This was enough, and it was now time for me to reverse the order of Barbekark's game, by playing a trick upon him. Accordingly every time I came to him he got no fish; and although he changed his position rapidly three times, yet he got nothing. Then, if ever there was a picture of disappointed plans,—of envy at others' fortune, and sorrow at a sad misfortune,—it was to be found on that dog's countenance as he watched his companions receiving their allowance. Finding he could not succeed by any change of his position, he withdrew from the circle to where I was, and came to me, crowding his way between my legs, and looked up in my face as if to say, "I have been a very bad dog. Forgive me, and Barbekark will cheat his brother dogs no more. Please, sir, give me my share of capelins." I went the rounds three times more, and let him have the fish, as he had shown himself so sagacious, and so much like a repentant prodigal dog.—*Captain Hall.*

THE PRESIDENT'S STORY TO THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.—If we may believe the New York Herald's correspondent, the following story told by Mr. Lincoln to the rebel commissioners, when they said the passage of the constitutional amendment would be an obstacle to peace:

There is an old farmer out in Illinois who had made his arrangements to raise a large herd of hogs; he informed his neighbors that he had found a way to raise cheap pork. This excited the curiosity of his neighbors, and they asked him how he was going to do it. The old farmer replied that he should plant a large field of potatoes, and when they had got their growth, would turn the hogs in and let them dig and eat, thus saving the expense of digging the potatoes and feeding them. "But," said his neighbors, "the frost will come before they are fattened, and in all probability the ground will be frozen a foot deep. How do you propose to get around that?" "Oh," replied the farmer, "they will root somewhere anyway, and may as well root away there even if it is hard work."

"WHARS THE FRONT?"—It is well known, says a rebel paper, that Wheeler has some splendid troops, and some who are as bad as bad can be found.—These are scattered from the Ohio river to Savannah. A gallant soldier tells the following: He was going through North Alabama to rejoin his command, and stopped to get his dinner. To the old lady's "Who's youins?" he replied, "Wheeler's cavalry." "Whar gwine?" "To the front." The old lady put on her spectacles, eyed him intently, and then drawled out: "Mister, some of them fellers you call Wheeler's hoss critters have been gwine by here every day—some gwine north, some gwine south, some east some west, some this way and some that—they all said they were gwine to the front; now, mister, kin you tell me whar is the front?" The soldier left.

THIS is the style in which the fair ones in some parts of Yorkshire convey the hint to backward swains. "Why don't you get married?" said a young lady the other day to a bachelor friend who was down there on a visit. "I've been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply. "Then you have not been down our way," was the insinuative rejoindur.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1865.

THE FALL OF CHARLESTON!

The Stars and Stripes float over the Cradle of the Rebellion! The Chivalry, who were going to stand and fight it out where they struck the first blow, have run away, to save themselves as best they can. The transaction is in keeping with the rottenness of the Rebellion. The war has furnished no such exhibition of weakness and broken spirit as this. The haughty Carolinians saw their Capital occupied, and they abandoned their seaport, to become fugitives and supplicants.

What became of the rebel force when Charleston was abandoned, is not known. It is scarcely probable that it can form a junction with Lee, or do much else than make an attempt to take care of itself. Nor is it probable that the conquering Sherman will spend much time in looking after it. Gen. Gilmore no doubt will occupy the city and Sherman's force will be as strong as ever to prosecute the campaign.

The moral effect of the fall of Charleston will be crushing. It would not been permitted could it by any possibillity been prevented. The fact is an overwhelming confession of exhaustion. It is clear that nothing will be defended, except, perhaps, Richmond, and as between holding and abandoning the Rebel Capital, the rebels are understood to be not agreed.

The capture of Fort Fisher released a large number of blockade ships. Nearly the entire fleet, by the fall of Charleston, will to a certain extent find its occupation gone. *So far as the Navy is concerned, the war has been nearly fought out.* Not a port of the slightest military importance is left to the rebels. On the Texas coast only blockade running, to a certain extent continues. The sympathizing, aid-giving neutrals and the rebels suffer a common defeat.

No city of importance but Richmond is left to the Rebellion. The prospect for the successful defense of Charleston was not less hopeful one month ago than is that of holding Richmond today. The same masterly plan that caused Charleston, like an over-ripe apple, to fall by a mere breeze, menaces the Rebel capital. If the last days of the Rebellion are not dawning, then all eyes must be deceived. and the prospect for which all men have but one interpretation, is a delusion.—*Pittsburg Com.*

THE COMMONWEALTH vs. TROUT

The case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. James Alem Trout, indicted as accessory before the fact, to the murder of Frederick C. Mock, in St. Clair township, on the evening of the election, the 11th of October last, has excited a great deal of interest. The trial occupied three days of the Court. On Friday evening, His Honor, Judge King, left the case to the Jury in a very able, clear and impartial charge. The Jury retired to their room and in about half an hour returned a verdict of *Not Guilty.* The evidence in the case (the important portions of which we publish in another part of this paper) established the fact that the defendant was not present at, and had no instrumentality in the arrest or death of Mock; that, in the language of the law, he neither procured, counselled, commanded nor abetted, the arrest or killing.

It appears that about the time the polls closed a number of persons grossly and repeatedly insulted Gideon D. Trout, the father of the Defendent, whose residence and store are in the immediate neighborhood of the place of election. That this was done by preconcert, and with design to induce a fight. That after long forbearance, Mr. Trout, roused by fresh insults to passion beyond control, rushed upon one of his traducers, and a fight ensued, in which he was knocked down and terribly beaten. That during this fight Frederick C. Mock struck James Alem Trout accross the face with a rifle gun, with such force that he was knocked back three or four steps, fell to the earth, and the bones of his nose fractured. Defendant got up and leaned against the corner of the election house, and whilst wiping the blood from his face, was approached by a soldier who inquired who struck him. In the heat of passion and pain, he replied, "Fred. Mock, arrest the d——d black hearted scoundrel, and if he resists shoot his heart out of him." The soldier followed Mock a few rods, and returning told the Defendant. "He has gone, if I had caught him I would d——d soon have halted him, but he has gone, let him go."

During the melee, it appears, two of the soldiers interfered to keep the peace, and that Frederick C. Mock, who was armed with revolver and rifle, drew his rifle upon one of them. Some time after Mock had left the ground (this interval is variously stated by the witnesses at from twenty minutes to one hour) this soldier reported to the sergeant in command that Mock had drawn his rifle upon him and threatened to shoot him. The sergeant thereupon ordered three of his men to go after and arrest Mock. It was not told to the sergeant that Mock had struck the defendant. The order of arrest was given by the sergeant solely for the reason that Mock had presented his rifle at and offered to shoot the soldier. The defendant was not present when the order of arrest was given. In pursuance of this order the soldiers got out their horses and started; taking behind one of them, Richard Trout, to show the road. Richard Trout, called *Bub* by the witnesses, is a younger brother of the defendant, aged sixteen years. The Commonwealth alleged that the defendant sent his brother to show the road; one witness testified to this; but the reverse was testified to by many, and among them several witnesses for the Commonwealth. It was proven by several that the defendant as soon as he heard that his brother had gone, expressed his great regret, and that if he had known of it he would have prevented it.

The soldiers went to Mock's house a distance of about two miles. He was not there They started to return, met him on the road, arrested him, told him they must take him to Bedford. and proceeded as far as Alum Bank, where he attempted to escape, and received his death wound, at the hands of the soldiers, by a musket ball which entered his breast and passed through his body.

The violent death of Frederick C. Mock is exceedingly to be regretted. It never would have occurred but for the crowd of ruffians and blackguards who lingered around the place of election after the polls had closed, and insulted Gideon D. Trout, in hearing of his wife and presence of his family, with taunts, abuse and vilification, coupled with gross vulgarity. It was proven that they concocted the design to provoke a difficulty early in the afternoon, and that they repeated the taunts and sneers and insults, again and again.

It was shown that a large number of men were present at and about the polls, armed with guns and revolvers.

It was proven, and not denied, that the defendant and his father conducted themselves in a quiet, peaceable and orderly manner during the entire day and evening up to the time of the fight.

Also that the number of soldiers was a sergeant and five privates; that they were not near the polls that day, and that they did not in any way either obstruct, hinder, molest or interfere with any voter, nor question any man's right to vote.—They were present in that neighborhood for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters.

The persistent bigoted and unscrupulous partisan feeling manifested in the instigation and prosecution of this indictment is greatly to be censured The costs of the prosecution, as these people very well knew, fall upon the County. This is the law in all indictments for felonies. Mr. Trout will have to pay his own witnesses and counsel. We have heard that Messrs. Kimmell and Spang, the attorneys who conducted this case in aid of the Prosecuting Attorney, are to be paid out of the fund of the County by the Commissioners. We hope no such great injustice to the tax payers will be perpetrated. It is quite enough for the tax payers to have to foot the prosecutor's bill of costs to the extent perhaps of several hundred dollars.

One of the counsel for the the Commonwealth, ex-Judge Kimmell, indulged in a latitude of insolent, overbearing and dictatorial remark in his conflicts with the court and counsel and his address to the Jury, that carried him quite beyond the bounds of the case and just limits of propriety.—His gross abuse of Mr. Gideon D. Trout was most heartless, uncalled for and ungentlemanly. His sneers at the Government, the revenue stamp law, the army and the war, showed the malignity of a bitter and reckless partisan.

We do not justify the soldiers in what they did. We are free to confess that in our opinion they had no right to arrest Mock and no right to shoot him when he attempted to escape. But it may be said in extenuation that they were all young men, enlisted for the hundred day service, and inexperienced as to their powers and duties as soldiers. They were sent into a neighborhood notoriously disloyal, on the difficult and dangerous duty of arresting deserters and conscripts who had failed to report. They were met by the unusual spectacle of voters marching to the polls with rifles. Armed men surrounded them boasting what they could and would do, if they were interfered with in any way. They saw and heard ruffians and bullies insult and fell to the earth peaceable citizens because they differed from them in politics. They were sent to arrest deserters.—They knew that any man who infered with them and attempted with force and by arms to prevent them from arresting a deserter they might if necessary fire upon. They know if they had arrested a deserter and he attempted to escape they might if necessary to prevent his escape, fire upon him. It is not surprising that they imagined they had a right to arrest Mock for drawing his gun and threatening to shoot, and that when he attempted to escape by flight they had a right to fire upon him.

Looking at remote causes, Frederick C. Mock owes his death to the perverted sentiment of a part of the Democracy of Bedford county, who have been educated by an unscrupulous partisan sheet, and by unscrupulous partisan leaders, into a belief that the war is unjust and wrong; that the draft is unconstitutional and illegal, and ought to be resisted; that drafted men are justifiable and commendable in failing to report; that the Government intended to send soldiers to interfere with the elections; that Lincoln was to be re-elected and inaugurated by fraud and force, and that Democrats ought to arm themselves and go the polls determined to have a free ballot or a free fight.

It is time for good men (and there are many such who still cling by force of habit, and name, and old party associations, and for want of due consideration, to the falsely-so-called Democratic Party of Bedford county) to reflect where they are and to what they are tending. We trust and believe that this trial will have a good effect.—Democratic Jurors who heard this case and rendered without hesitation a verdict of *Not Guilty*, have had their eyes opened to the enormity of the conduct of these unscrupulous leaders who are hurrying what is left of the old Democratic Party to infamy and destruction, and who are morally responsible for the death of Frederick C. Mock.

THE 7-30s.--THE ADVANTAGES THEY OFFER.

1. Their security is considered absolute: nearly all credits are now based on Government securities and they are held by the banks as the best and safest investment they can make. No bank can be safer than the Government, and loans made on private securities, are payable in the same currency the Government pays with, and no better. The Government is punctual in meeting its engagements; it has never failed. The debts contracted by it, are a first mortgage udon the whole property of the country. Government stocks are always firm while other stocks fluctuate from one to fifty per cent., or even greater.

2. The general rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. The interest on this loan is seven and three-tenths, payable semi-annually. If you invest in this loan you have no trouble in searching for titles. If you lend on bond and mortgage you must fee a lawyer to examine into the titles, you must pay stamp duties, you must submit to delay, and consequent loss of interest, and finally you will receive in payment, the same kind of money, you would receive from the Government. But less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five "coupons" or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and recieve his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon the notes, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

3. IT IS CONVERTIBLE into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold-interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five, nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect. These bonds are held at such a premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent. per annum, and adds so much to the interest. Notes of the same class, issued three years ago, are now selling at a rate that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

4. But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.*—On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the county.

THE HIGHEST MOTIVE.—The war is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay. The Government can buy cheaper for cash in hand than on credit. Let us see that its wants are promptly and liberally satisfied.

SELLING THE BED OF THE ALLEGHENY.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Legislature published yestesday that one of the schemes of plunder organized at Harrisburg is likely to prove successful. The scheme of giving up the bed of the Allegheny river to oil speculators, has been put on its passage in the House by a vote of 49 to 33; and this vote indicates that the plunderers have organized their forces, agreed upon the distribution of the spoils, fixed the price of putting the swindle through the forms of legalizing it.

When this scheme was first proposed it was laughed at as preposterous and ridiculous; but nothing is either preposterous or ridiculous, at Harrisburg, that has money in it; and despite the laughs and jeers of the community, it will pass, for it is "a big thing," and "a big thing" has never been allowed to escape the grasp of a Pennsylvania Legislature, within the last twenty years.

The bed of the Allegheny river belongs to the State. That part of it lying in the oil region is supposed to be rich in oil; and that part of it, the bill in question proposes practically to *give* to the corporators named in it. And a most munificent gift it will prove, if *their* expectations are realized.

It is plain that the originators of this scheme would not press it if they did not think there was a mint of money in it. The simple problem is this: the State owns a long strip of territory supposed to be rich in oil; the State is not likely to go into the oil business on its own account; therefore, let the State hand it over to "us." But why to "*us*," rather than to any other equal number of citizens? What special claim upon the State have the men whom this bill is intended to enrich? And if neither they nor any other men in the State have a claim to such a grand gratuity, why should the State dispose of it all? The State clearly, should not give it to any one who has not a good claim to it; and where all have equal claims, it should be given to all or none.

Mr. McClure proposed that the State shall have five per cent. of the proceeds. How very considerate of the interests of the State! She gives all; contributes all the real capital of the concern; and is kindly allowed five per cent. as her share! The men who contribute a few hundreds to buy engines to pump up the oil are to have 95 per cent., and the State which contributes the oil itself, is to have the pittance that is left! If the concern yields $100,000 a month, the men who bore a few holes through which the oil is to flow will be content to take $95,000 and the State is to consider herself well paid with $5,000! Well; let us be thankful the schemers did not take it all. Having the power, it is a wonder they were magnanimous enough to allow the poor State *any* thing.

The men who are are passing this bill may as well understand that the people know *how* its passage has been procured. The offensive smell of Petroleum is nothing to the stench that will stick forever to their garments. If they choose to defile themselves, let them do it with their eyes open to all the consequences. Not one of the men who soiled their fingers with the repeal of the tonnage tax ever recovered from it; and no member who votes for this bill can escape from utter condemnation. It may pay, for a little while, to pass such bills, but it will not in the long run. Popular justice is swift in overtaking such offenders. Let them, therefore, take heed that they have been forewarned in season.—*Pittsburg Gazette*

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 21st, 1865.

To the Editor of the Bedford Inquirer.

The following bill of local interest to your readers was read in place by Mr. Armstrong, your intelligent and attentive representative, last evening:

AN ACT authorizing the Directors of the Poor of the County of Bedford to sell and convey the present Poor House property, and purchase other property.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Board of Directors of the Poor of the County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey the property known as the Poor House Property, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in Bedford township, County and State aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder. *Provided*, That the said Directors shall cause to be published in two newspapers printed in the county, at least three weeks previous to the sale, notice of the time and place where bids, in writing, for the said property will be received.

SECTION 2. That the said Board of Directors shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passsage of this act, select and purchase such real estate as they shall deem proper and necessary for the support and employment of the poor of the said county, and take conveyance of the same in the name and for the use of the said county, and the said Directors shall proceed to build such buildings as may become necessary for the reception and employment of such persons as may be a public charge on the townships of the said county, and increase and enlarge said buildings and accommodations as the same may become necessary; and the said directors shall, in July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, make out an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the land, and improving, enlarging or erecting buildings thereon, and the said Directors are hereby authorized to increase the poor tax of the county, not exceeding one-half of the present rates, and a like increase of one-half in each succeeding year until the said expenses are fully paid and discharged; and the said Directors are hereby authorised to procure upon loan, if they deem it expedient, such sum of money as may be sufficient to pay the aforesaid expenses: *Provided*, That any real estate purchased by the Directors aforesaid, for the purposes contemplated in this act, shall be at least four miles from the borough of Bedford.

Both branches of the Legislature having agreed to adjourn *sine die*, on the 24th of March next, they have gone to work in earnest, and are now dispatching business rapidly.

Volunteers from different counties in the State are coming in here in large numbers, and it is thought the draft will not be very heavy. Some trouble or misunderstanding existed a few days since, between the National and State authorities, in reference to providing for new troops coming in, which I am glad to know has been all made right.

"An act to authorize the Board of School Directors of Bloody Run, in the county of Bedford, to use surplus school funds for building purposes," was on the private calendar to-day, and passed the House finally.

As matters of interest transpire here, I will endeavor to inform you during the balance of the session.

Although this is his first winter in this body, your member, Mr. Armstrong, gets along very well, seeming perfectly at home. He is more of a worker than talker, but still can make himself very clearly understood when it is necessary.

Yours truly. B.

[We have already expressed our opinion in regard to selling the Poor House, and hope the passage of the law authorising its sale will not be pressed through with undue haste, if at all.—ED. INQUIRER.]

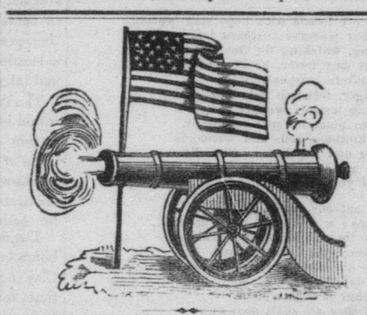
A great number of persons drafted from Bedford and Fulton who failed to report and who are yet at large being considered in the service by the fact of the draft, had to be stricken from the rolls. The enrollment of those counties has consequently been reduced largely, whilst that of Franklin and Adams having been but moderately curtailed, affords the basis for the exhausting quotas now demanded of them.—*Franklin Repository.*

This statement of the *Repository* takes us aback a little. We are not aware that any such disposition of the names of persons drafted as above asserted was made by the Board of Enrollment. We have made diligent inquiry and find that we received no credit for persons who were drafted and failed to report, nor were their names stricken from the roll. This county has supplied a very large number of volunteers and been drafted until such a popnlous district as Bedford township has not thirty able-bodied persons remaining within its limits. True, a large number have not reported, but daily the provost-guard arrests three or four and they are sent to headquarters. We have had a large number thus arrested, while others have gone in to fill lheir places. As high as three and four men have been drafted to fill the place of the first man who failed to report, and now every one of the four are being arrested. This looks very like getting four men for one. We are under the impression that Franklin has been highly favored and now she wold be favored again.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

When the glorious news from Charleston was read yesterday in both Houses of the Legislature, the applause on the side of the Union members was enthusiastic, end the clapping of hands was cheering; whilst the members on the Democratic side of the House sat in silence, not uttering a word, but their faces depicted a most woeful appearance. Many a loyal heart felt grieved, and the general inquiry was "What does it mean?"—Who can explain it?—*Harrisburg Telegraph, 22d inst.*

An interesting chapter in our political history is given on our first page from the Franklin *Repository.* It is from the pen of Hon. Thomas H. Burrows of Lancaster. It gives us a glimpse of the undercurrents of Politics. not calculated to elevate our notions generally of our public men.



CHARLESTON.

THE CITY OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES!

IT IS FIRED BY THE REBELS!

A GREATER PORTION OF IT DESTROYED!

200 GUNS CAPTURED

THE FORTIFICATIONS UNINJURED!

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION!

SEVERAL HUNDRED LIVES LOST!

VALUABLE BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED

THE STARS AND STRIPES WAVING TRIUMPHANTLY OVER THE CITY!

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal and Charleston Bar, on the 18th inst., at 6 p. m. arrived this morning. Purser McManus furnishes us with the following memoranda:

Charleston was evacuated by the enemy on the night af the 17th, leaving the several fortifications uninjured, besides 200 guns which they spiked.

The evacuation was first discovered at Ft Moultrie, on the morning of the 18th at 10 a. m.. Part of the troops stationed at James Island crossed over in boats and took posession of the city without opposition.

The lower part of the city being on fire previous to the enemy evacuating, they fired the upper part of the city by which 6,000 bales of cotton were burned, and is supposed that before they coutd subdue it, two-thirds of the city would be destroyed.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington Railroad depot, the cause of which was unknown. Several hundred citizens lost their lives. The building was used by the company, and was situated in the upper part of the city.

Admiral Dalghren was the first to run up to the city where he arrived about 2 p. m.

Gen. Q. A. Gilmore soon after followed on the steamer W. W. Cott, and had an interview with Gen. Schimmelpfennig, he being the first general officer in the city, and for the present in command.

It is supposed that Beauregard evacuated Charleston in order to concentrate and give Sherman battle.

The remains of two iron-clads were found, which the enemy destroyed by blowing up previous to the evacuation.

The blockade-runner Sirienne, just arrived from Nassau, fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of the 18th.

The first flag over Sumter was raised by Capt. Henry M. Bragg, an aide on General Gillmore's staff, having for a staff an oar and boat-hook lashed together.

The houses in the lower part of the city were completely riddled by our shot and shell. The wealthy part of the population have deserted the city, and now all that remain are the poorer classes who are suffering from want of food.

It was reported at Hilton Head that the left wing of Sherman's army had reached midway on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, and that the rebels in consequence had evacuated Branchville and fallen back on Orangeburg.

A movement has been made by the forces under Gen. Hatch, which resulted in the capture of six guns which the rebels had abandoned. The carriages were destroyed.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

Particulars of the Occupation of the City.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18, via New York, Feb. 21.
Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL:—The city of Charleston and all its defences came into our possession this morning, with about two hundred (200) pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine amunition.

The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Major Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. Schimmelpfennig at nine o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces.

Our advance on the Edisto, from Bull's Bay, hastened the retreat. The cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermasters' stores, railroads, bridges, and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy.—Some vessels in the ship yard were also burned.—Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer class.

Very respectfully,
Q. A. GILLMORE.
Major General Commanding.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

The Fall of Columbia, S. C.

Beauregard Evacuates it Without a Fight.

GEN. SHERMAN IN FULL POSSESSION.

The Evacuation of Charleston Necessary.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 10-20 P. M.—To Maj.-Gen Dix, New York: The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, South Carolina, by General Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to this Department, in following telegrams just received from Lieutenant General Grant:

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 18—4.45 Pr M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department:—The Richmond Dispatch of this morning says that General Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks likely is already being evacuated.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

CITY POINT, VA, Feb. 18.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department:—The following is taken from to-day's Richmond Dispatch:

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.

"Columbia has fallen! Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. This intelligence was communicated yesterday by Gen. Beauregard, in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and broad rivers.

"From Gen. Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree, and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they marched up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad. Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

"Through private sources, we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defense of Columbia, a large quantity of medicine stores, which it was thought impossible to remove were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, N. C., a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the treasury litographic establishment was also removed, though as to this we have no positive information.

"The fall of Columbia we presume, necessitates the evacuation of Charleston, which we think is likely already in process of evacuation.

"It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns. The general impression is that he will go to Charleston and establish his base, but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no batttle to exhaust his ammunition.

"Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad, or at Florence, South Carolina, the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

"There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is altogether at Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue."

The Richmond Whig says:

"It was rumored that the Charleston Mercury of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its snbscribers, while the lock of transportation renders its supply of paper is precarious.

"Semmes has been made Rear Admiral and will take command of the James River squadron."

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ACTION IN REFERENCE TO THE CREDITS.

Corrected Quotas Filled.

Special to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February, 18.—Ths President announces that the draft for three hundred thousand men will take place at once.

The following highly important document was made public last night:

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February, 17, 1865.—The following report of the board appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and districts under the call for volunteers, of December 19th, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1865.—His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, Washington D. C.—Sir:—The board convened by the following order:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington City, February 6, 1865.—Whereas, complaints are made in some localities respecting the assignment of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies, now, in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto, and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies, it is ordered, that the Attorney General, Brigadier-General Delafield, and Colonel C. W. Foster, be and they are hereby constituted a board to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and districts under the call of December 19, 1864, with directions that if any errors be found therein to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, and report their determination to the Provost Marshal General; the determination of said board to be final and conclusive, and the draft to be made in conformity therewith.

Second. The Provost-Marshal-General is ordered to make the draft in the respective districts as speedily as the same can be done after the 15th of this month.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Have respectfully to report as follows:—The call for three hundred thousand men, made by the President on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that number shall be raised. But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service shall be considered, so as to equalize the draft.—The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrolment lists.

The number of men which had been furnished by the various localities and their periods of service were ascertained. and previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed were carried forward under the last draft. The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted,

Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st of December, 1864, the number of men furnished up to that date, the localities from which they come, and the period of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for three hundred rhousand men among the several districts and parts of districts, according to the number of enrolled in each, and the number of men furnished and the periods of service previously rendered by each. The rule by which this is accomplished is as fellows:

Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion to the 31st of December, 1864, from that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from all the districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the call of December 19, 1864, by three, to have the number of years of service upon that call, and to this add the excess as ascertained above.

Then as the number of men enrolled from the whole United States, up to the 31st of December, 1864, is to the period of service as above ascertained, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its *pro rata* share of the excess. From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of December 19 1864, which, divided by three, gives the number of men required from the district.

As this call is for three hundred thousand men. that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by going under this call for longer period than one year must be equalized in future calls.—It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished is added to the whole call. the ezcess of each district is afterwards subtracted from its quota.

Thus the number of men called for is neither increased nor diminished, but equally produced considering the number of men and the period of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrolment, a less amount to furnish under this call, and conversely. Men having heretofore enlisted for one two and three years, it was necessary to take one of these periods as the basis of the calculation.

As three years embraced both the other periods it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.—Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost Marshal-General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congress, and is just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost Marshal General, and find that it has been done with fairness. We file in the Provost Marshal General's office our calculation of the quota of each and every district endorsed by us as correct.

(Signed)
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-General of the United States.
RICHARD DELAFIELD.
Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer U. S. A.
C. W. FOSTER.
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

Approved February 17, 1865.
(Signed.) A. LINCOLN.
By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE DRAFT AND STATE QUOTAS.

Interesting Statement of the Views of President Lincoln.

In common with nearly all the other States, Rhode Island has been making complaints at Washington of the assignment of her quota to the draft. A committee from the Legislature went to the capital to remonstrate, and try to have the State quota reduced and the time for the draft extended. They made their report on Tuesday week. They say that they had an interview with the President, who told them, after stating their case, that so many complaints had reached him from various quarters of the assignment of quotas, that he had personally taken pains to examine the formula adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General for the calculation and distribution of the quotas for the several States, and had arrived at the conclusion that no candid mind could doubt its fairness and equality. The President also gave them a copy of the following letter on the same subject, which he had written to Gov. Smith of Vermont:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Feb. 8, 1865.

His Excellency Gov. Smith, Vermont:

Complaints is made to me by Vermont that the assignment of her quota for the draft on the pending call is intrinsically unjust, and also in bad faith of the Government's promise to fairly allow credits for men previously furnished. To illustrate, a supposed case is stated as follows.

Vermont and New Hampshire must between them furnish 6,000 men on the pending call, and being equals, each must furnish as many as the other in the long run. But the Government finds that enformer calls Vermont furnished a surplus of 500, and New Hampshire a surplus of 1,500. These two surpluses making 2,000; and, added to the 6,000, making 8,000 to be furnished by the two States, or 4,000 each, less by fair credits. Then subtract Vermont's surplus of 500 from her 4,000, leaves 3,500 as her quota on the pending call; and likewise subtract New-Hampshire's surplus of 1,500 from her 4,000, leaves 2,500 as her quota on the pending call. These 3,500 and 2,500 make precisely the 6,000 which the supposed case requires from the two States; and it is just equal for Vermont to furnish 1,000 more *now* than New Hampshire, *because* New Hampshire has *heretofore* furnished 1,000 more than Vermont. which equalizes the burdens of the two in the long run. And this result, so far from being bad faith to Vermont, is indispensible to keeping good faith with New Hampshire. By no other result can the 6,000 men be obtained from the two States, and at the same time deal justly and keep faith with both; and we do but confuse ourselves in questioning the process by which the right result is reached. The supposed case is perfect as an illustration.

The pending call is not for 300,000 men subject to fair credits, but is for 300,000 remaining after all fair credits have been deducted; and it is impossible to concede what Vermont asks, without coming out short of the 300,000 men, or making other localities pay for the partiality shown her.

This, upon the case stated. If there be different reasons for making an allowance to Vermont, let them be presented and considered.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

The committee give the following interesting account of further remarks, on the same subject, by the President:

The President further stated that although the policy which has been adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General, for the assignment of the respective quotas, met his entire approval, and appeared to him the only way by which exact justice could be secured, in view of the fact that the aggregate of the credits due to all the States exceeded very considerable the number of men called for, and that *men* and not an adjustment of balances was the object of the call—he *had, for the purpose of satisfying the minds of all parties, designated a board of officers to examine into the system and report their conclusions.*

In reply to requests for a postponement of the draft, the President replied that he was ready to admit that Rhode Island had invariably been among the very foremost of the States in the performance of her duty, and that she was still actuated by the same patriotic impulses, but that the country could better afford in consideration of her merit to relinquish her quota altogether than to grant a postponement of the draft for a single day. The moral effect said he. of furnishing the men called for promptly and without hesitation, will be as great a power as the men themselves, *and I believe, he added, that the opinion which Gen. Hancock expressed to me yesterday, is entirely well founded, that if the army could be presently increased by four hundred thousand men, not one of them would ever be required to fire a musket at the enemy.*

If I should allow, he continued, a postponement to Rhode Island, I should be doing injustice to other States, unless the same favor was shown to all; and as soon as it was reported through the newspapers that your State had the promise of an extension, every other State, whether influenced by the same high motives or not, that Rhode Island in preferring this request claims to be, would demand the same partiality.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN SNIDER, late of Snake Springs Valley township, have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to JACOB SNIDER, of South Woodberry township, and DANIEL SNIDER and JACOB STUCKEY, of Middle Woodberry township. All persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to make known the same to said Executors without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB SNYDER,
DANIEL SNYDER,
JACOB STUCKEY, } Executors.

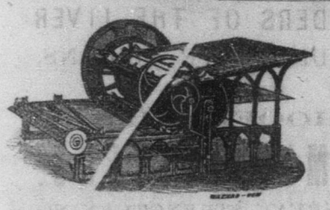
feb17:6t*

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1865.



OUR TERMS, as we have published conspicuously from more than six months, are $2,00 strictly in advance, $2,25, if three months or more in arreas, $2,50 after the close of the year. No considerate man who wishes our and *his* paper to prosper, will ask it for less. It costs us more than *three* times as much to print it now, than it cost our predecessor three years ego. Paper, the chief item of expense, cost him 325.00 a year. It is now costing us for paper, at the rate of $1313.76 a year! Our other expenses are happily not increased in this proportion, but they are more than double what they were, at the time we speak of. These facts may be taken as an URGENT request for every subscriber to pay up his arreas, and if convenient make an advance payment. *We need money!* WE ARE VERY MUCH IN NEED OF MONEY!! WE MUST HAVE MONEY!!!

TO OUR DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.—Our subscribers out of the County and State are requested to remit the amount of their subscriptions, $2.25, if more than three months in arrears.

AN APPRENTICE to learn the art of Printing, will be received in this office. Application should be made immediately.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

1. *Barley vs. Stuckey*, Slander.—Mann and Spang for Plaintiff, Cessna and Hall for Defendant. Continued.

2. *Walter vs. Sill*, Assumpsit.—Cessna and Spang for Plaintiff, Russell, Kimmell and Lingenfelter for Defendant. Settled.

3. *Somerset Mutual Fire Insurance Company, vs. James Burns, jr.*, Appeal from the judgment of P. F. Lehman, Esq.—The jury were instructed by the Court to find in favor ot the Plaintiff, with leave of Court to file its opinion.

4. *Moser vs. Miller*, Summons Trespass Quare clausum fregit.—Mann and Spang for Plaintiff, Cessna and Reed for Defendant. Continued.

5. *Mary Moser et al vs. Miller*, Summons on Partition.—Spang for Plaintiff, Cessna for Defendant. Continued.

6. *Beegle vs. Went and Feather*, Ejectment.—Spang for Plaintiff, Cessna for Defendant. Continued.

7. *Commonwealth vs. Mitchell*, Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy.—Pluries process awarded.

8. *Commonwealth vs. Jos. M. Cook*, Indictment for Seduction, Fornication and Bastardy.—Pluries process awarded.

9. *Commonwealth vs. Daniel Coughenour*, Indictment for Seduction, Fornication and Bastardy. Continued.

10. *Commonwealth vs. Hurley*, Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Henry Shafer.—Leave to enter Nol. Pros. granted.

11. *Commonwealth vs. John Hann*, Indictment for Assault and Battery.—Plu. Process awarded.

12. *Commonwealth vs. Wm. Drenning*, Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy.—Alias Process awarded.

13. *Commonwealth vs. G. D. Trout*, Indictment for Assault and Battery, Riot, &c., on oath of John W. Crissman and John Aldstadt.—Nol. Pros.

14. *Commonwealth vs. Direly*, Indictmont for Fornication and Bastardy.—Leave to enter Nol. Pros. granted.

15. *Commonwealth vs. Hurley*, Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Maria Hurley.—Leave to enter Nol. Pros. granted.

16. *Commonwealth vs. Hurley*, Indictment for Adultery on oath of Ellen Riley.—Nolle Prosequi.

17. *Commonwealth vs. Hurley*, Indictment for Rape on oath of Ellen Riley.—Nol. Pros. granted.

18. *Commonwealth vs. Hurley*, Surety of the Peace on oath of Maria Hurley.—Nol. Pros. granted.

19. *Commonwealth vi. Hurley*, Surety of the Peace on oath of Maria Hurley.—Leave to enter Nol. Pros. granted.

20. *Commonwealth vs. Hurley*, Surety of the Peace on oath of Ellen Riley.—Same as Supra.

21. *Commonwerlth vs. Isaac Wright*, Indictment for Larceny.—Leave to enter Nol. Pros. granted.

22. *Commonwealth vs. Chas. Steel*, Indictment for Assault and Battery with intent to kill on oath of John Shook.—Pleads guilty, pays costs of prosecution and committed to jail for one week.

23. *Commonwealth vs. Jas. E. Gilds*, Indictment for Larceny on oath of A. J. Porter.—Nol. pros.

24. *Commonwealth vs. Jas. Ward*, Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Rachel Mortimore.—Nol. pros.

25. *Commonwealth vs. Jas. Ward*, Surety of the Peace on oath of Rachel Mortimore.—Nol. pros.

26. *Commonwealth vs. Wm. Lyon*, Surety of the Peace on oath of Wm. Hall, Esq.—Continued.

27. *Commonwealth vs. Wm. Lyon, Esq., and James Lyon*, Indictment for obstructing Highway.—Continued.

28. *Commonwealth vs. Josiah Pearson and Sarah Pearson*, Indictment for Larceny.—True Bill as to Josiah Pearson, Nol pros.

29. *Commonwealth vs. John F. Lowry*, Indictment for Rape od oath of Mary Amelia Eichelberger.—Continued.

30. *Commonwealth vs. Samuel Bensinger*. Indictment for Forgery.—Defendant not arrested and process awarded.

31. *Commonwealth vs. Jas. A. Trout*, Indictment for Murder, Assault and Battery and disturbing the Peace, on oath of John W. Crissman and John Alstadt.—Verdict of not guilty.

32. *Commonwealth vs. Richard Trout*, Indictment for Murder on oath of Jas. F. Beegle.—Continued.

Commonwealth vs. James Alem Trout. Indictment for the murder o Frederick C. Mock on the 11th day of October. Case brought to trial on Wednesday February 15, 1865. Palmer, District Attorney, Spang, Kimmell and Lingenfelter for the Commonwealth: Cessna, Hall and Russell for Defendant. Defendant plead not guilty.

The following are the names of the jury :—Samuel Shafer, Peter Barton, Wesley Perdew, William Smith, W. C. Wisegarver, Adam Shafer, Thomas C. Garrett, Thomas M. Lynch, Joseph Imler, Adam F. Wolford, Ephraim Mentzer, Abram Shroyer.

The Defendant is charged in the indictment as accessory before the fact. The following are witnesses for the commonwealth :

J. W. Lingenfelter—I held inquest on the body of Frederick C. Mock on the 12th of October last at Mock's own house in St. Clair township. Saw a gun shot wound; the bullet appeared to have entered the left heart and took a downward course across the breast, and came out on the right side about two inches or more lower than where it had entered. In my opinion that wound would produce death. I am not a physician; did not make a *post-mortem* examination.

Jacob Berkheimer—I was at the election house in St. Clair township on the 11th of last October; saw Fred. C. Mock there frequently during the day; saw Alem Trout there: a whole parcel of us stayed there to hear the result of the election; while we were standing there some of us commenced talking about stamps—that everything had to be stamped; Mark Houser said there was a man drafted, he reported, was examined and found disabled, they just put a stamp on him and that exempted him. * * Houser remarked something about the Harbaugh stamps, and as he said that, G. D. Trout was standing a little piece off; Trout came up and said Houser was a d——d blackguard and scoundrel; Houser said you are a gentleman, dont strike me, I am on the election ground; Sutors said something, I cant recollect what; Trout said if he was as young as Suitors he could * * * * Alem was there and used pretty much the same language as Trout did to Houser and Suitors; I heard him say that if anybody should strike him, he (Alem, putting his hand on his breast) said he could strike as hard as any of them, or harder than any of them; Squire Walters came out of the election room and told them that the board said they must be more quiet out there; they still quarreled a little but did not make so much noise; the officers came out to the door and Harry Mock read off the result of the election; Sutors said three cheers for the democratic ticket; as they were cheering I and Frederick C. Mock started off two or three rods and stopped; two of my boys were back and they wanted to go along home; there was a cheer for the Harbaugh stamp; Sutors said three cheers for the Harbaugh stamp; there was a little cheer and then we heard there was a fuss; we went back; Mock a couple of yards before, and when I came up there Alem Trout was scrabbling up behind the crowd, and said that somebody had hit him; he said Mock had hit him: Mock denied it saying he hadn't seen Alem's face; Mock said that somebody had tramped on his feet and in the act of pulling back as Alem was falling he might have touched him, but he didn't think he had; Morg. Prosser said Mock had hit Trout; Mock said he was a liar, or anybody that would say it, and pushed Prosser back; when he did that one of the soldiers pointed his gun at Mock and told him to dry up; Mock in same way put his up and said d——n you, I can shoot as quick as you can; then they drew their guns back and didn't shoot; then Alem Trout and the soldiers ordered us off the ground; I told Mock and my two boys that we would go on home; we were nearly the first that started off the ground after the fuss; Mock took no part in the fracas. * * As we got through Reiningers field a straight cut that went to Mock's house a quarter of a mile from his house, my son said just as we got round the barn, there is some Cavalry coming toward us; we walked until we got within eight or ten steps of them; they were coming slowly, riding abreast; the middle one halted us; some one was setting behind the middle one on the same horse; I asked what was wrong; he said I want that man with his gun to come and deliver up his gun; Mock replied he had no State rifle; d——n you, says the soldier, come up here, I know you; Mock went up and handed up his gun; he jerked it out of his hand and said d——n you now walk on ahead, we are going to take you to Bedford to-night; Mock said if I must I must, and started and took off his shot pouch and handed it to my son John and told him to take it up to my house; I and my sons went up to Mrs. Mock's; she asked us to go back and try to save him; we staid there until they had time to go to Alum Bank, about three-fourths of a mile, when we heard two loud shots, and in about five minutes after we heard two more shots; we left then and went on home; it is about one and three-fourths of a mile from the election house to where Mock was arrested, I cannot tell whether they were the same soldiers that were at the election house; they come from the direction of Mock's house. I saw six soldiers at the election house that day; they were sometimes between the election house and the barn and sometimes walked past the election house. They didn't say what they arrested Mock for.

Cross Examined.—I was at the election house from nine or ten in the morning all day; there was no disturbance until after the polls closed; it might have been an hour after the polls closed before there was any fight; Mr. Trout lives there; Alem lives there on the premises. It was in the afternoon that I saw some soldiers going up to the Ridge; I saw six with soldier cloths on in the forenoon; I did not see any soldiers meddle with anybody that day; they did not disturb anybody that I saw. Mock had his rifle over there when I came; a good many had arms; I think fifteen or twenty had guns; maybe more He (Mock) said in the road going home, that he had a revolver; I saw Alem getting up and wiping his face; he said he was knocked down; I was about four paces from him when he was getting up; Mock was a couple of steps from him with his back toward him; I didn't hear Alem say to the soldiers to arrest Mock; Gideon Trout owns the property. In reply to a question as to what he understood about the Harbaugh stamp, the witness said: I understood it as Trout did I suppose; that it was about the Harbaugh child. The language about the stamp was repeated different times, before Mr. Trout resented it. It is likely that neither Gideon Trout nor Alem used any bad language or said a word out of the way, until after the insulting language toward them. Mock mostly carried his gun; he was going on fifty years old; in his fiftieth year; I saw Trout come over from his house and stand there talking with Mr. Buckley, and then these fellows commenced their blackguard talk; I often saw Alem attending store; Mr. Mock took no part in the dirty conversation, except that he said he had been out after hogs, and if they had put a stamp on every fool he left, they would have run out. The disturbance commenced between eight and nine o'clock in the evening; a moon light night.

Dr. J. L. Marbourg—Examed the body of Fred. C. Mock on the 12th of Oct., at his house; was shot with a ball; apparently a musket ball; it was the cause of his death; didn't open the body, didn't think it was necessary.

Harriet Griffith—I am neighbor to Frederick Mock; his daughter came and called my husband to go after her father; was sitting on my door sill, and heard the reports of four guns; saw the flashes of the two first guns; it was between eight and nine o'clock at night; I saw the body afterwards at Irvin Reininger's about an hour after he was killed; the soldiers were leaving the house as we came up; they looked at us. * * * *

Sarah Mock—I was at home on the evening of the 11th Oct.; am a daughter of Fred. C. Mock; mother was there and sister; three men in soldiers' clothes came across the fence toward the house; another person was with them, who had no soldiers' clothes on; they asked for the man of the house; I told them he wasn't at home; that he had gone to Burkstines'; they went round and looked in at the windows; they had left their horses in the big road; they called me a liar, when I told them he wasn't at home; they left and went down the road towards Alum Bank; I went down to Mr. Griffith's; I went to go to my father's, and about the time I got to the middle of the buckwheat field they shot him, and scared me, and I went home; I heard the reports of the guns; there were four; I could not see the flashes; they were pretty close together; I heard no scream; I didn't see the body until they fetched him home; I can't tell who brought him there; I didn't know who was with the soldiers; I was afraid of the soldiers and locked the door; I was afraid they were after him; I was at home when he started in the morning; I knew he had a pistol; he had it six months or so; it had five balls.

Joseph D. Steck—Testimony as to the difficulty after closing of the polls about the same as the witness Berkheimer. Alum told soldiers that Mock had struck him, and to go and arrest the d—d black hearted son of a b—h, and if he wouldn't come back or give up, or something like that, to shoot his d—d black heart out; he told the soldiers what roads to take. * * Alem told Houser if he didn't stand back he would shoot his d—d heart out.

Cross Examined.—It was about dark when I went back with my spring wagon; I offered to hitch my horse to the bannisters; Alem told me to go further; Sheriff Aldstadt told me to hitch where I d—d please; I didn't see the difficulty between the soldiers and the Sheriff; the soldiers were close by when the conversation took place between Mock and them; Mock said he hadn't struck Alem; Alem wanted the soldiers to arrest Mock because he had struck him, I didn't know whether there was an officer or not; I saw six soldiere; they were out back of the crowd when they had the fracas; I saw Mock draw the gun on the soldier, after the soldier pointed his gun at Mock.

John Aldstadt—I was at Trout's on the 11th of October; was there awhile in the forenoon; went to the place, (Aldstadt's farm,) and got back about an hour before sundown; I took the notion to stay there until the election was closed, to hear the returns; in the evening between six and seven o'clock there was a party standing round; about 15, I think, and they got to talking about stamps. (The witness proved at this part in substance the same as already given by Berkheimer.) Mr. Trout said those men had no right, after the election, to be upon the ground; they had a right to go home; I told him I thought we had a right to be there; he said I had no business there; it wasn't my election; I told him I thought I had a right to go where I pleased, as long as I behaved myself; he said that I was a sniggering and laughing round about through the crowd; that he could understand very well what they meant by the Harbaugh stamp; I told him I didn't know what it meant, for my share; he said he knew better, I did know what it meant, and I told him again I didn't; then Alem came running up and ordered off Henry Ickes' son, saying that he had no business there; that that was his ground and not Henry Ickes' ground; this was before Walters came out; he came out soon after, and said that the board had ordered him to come out to quiet the noise, or the board would have to leave; they talked some more, but didn't talk so loud; the election was closed in 25 minutes; may be more; Henry Mock came out shortly after that and read the returns of the election; Trout and me were then standing on the pavement in front of the election house; then Lew. Suters and Mark Houser and others, may be four or five, said that they would go home, and went into the road, may be a rod from the election pavement; Lew. Suters remarked, we will give three cheers; I think for Gen. McClellan; three cheers were given; Lew. Suters remarked again, we would give three cheers for the Harbaugh stamp; I think there were no cheers given for that, to the best of my knowledge; then Mr. Trout left the pavement and went out into the crowd where Lew. Suters was; I went into the crowd and commanded the peace; Trout and Suters had hold of each other; then the soldiers came and pushed me out of the crowd with their bayonets, clear up to the election house; I saw Trout falling through the legs of the men; I remained there; they kept me there; I heard Alem Trout order the soldiers to arrest Fred. Mock; that Mock had struck him with a gun; I think two of the soldiers left me, and went towards the crowd, where Alem was; I could not see what was done, as the crowd was between me and them; Suters then went home;

Cross Examined.—I was High Sheriff of Bedford County on the 11th of Oct. last; I voted at Bedford Borough; I might have hurried to get my vote in; I saddled my horse after I voted; I reached the polls a little after dinner; I might have remained there two or two and a-half hours, may be not so long; my farm is about two and a-half miles from the polls at St. Clair; I returned to the polls about half an hour after sun down; I made the information with Crissman in this case before Esquire Nicodemus; I sent a proclamation to be put up at the window of the polls; I didn't scatter them through St. Clair township; it was at the time that Alem said that Mock had knocked him down; theat he (Alem) called upon the soldiers to arrest Mock; I might have said it was not necessary to have a township bull; but I did not say that we had one already; I think that I seized both Trout and Suters; I did not know that Suters came back and struck Trout.

John W. Crissman.—Was at the election * * Some one said what are you going to call the Stamp; I made mention I suppose the Harbaugh Stamp; directly Mr. Trout came out in a great passion; said we were a set of d——d blackguards, and he and Houser quarreled a good spell; Trout and Sutors got to talking very high; I can't tell whether it was then Walter came out. Trout ordered them off the ground; the Sheriff told him he thought he had as much right there as anybody else if he behaved himself; Walter told them they must be quiet. I didn't see Mock in that crowd. Alem said if any man insulted him, or laid hands on him, he would blow his heart out. Soon after the result was read out I started right home; didn't wait one minute.

Cross examined—They came after me and I came to town and made information with Aldstadt; I believe I mentioned the Harbaugh Stamp first; I knew that the Harbaugh Stamp referred to Mr. Trout's conduct with Miss Harbaugh.

John Feaster—Was at the election on 11th of October. * * * Sutors proposed three cheers for the Harbaugh Stamp; no one cheered but himself that I remember; Trout was about a rod off; he run at Sutors and struck him; they got clinched at arms length; Fred. C. Mock was not taking any part in the difficulty. Sutors extricated himself and struck Trout and Trout fell; right in the heat of the quarrel, Alem put in a word occasionally; he was in a raging passion; run his hand in his breast under his coat; Alem said you men can't go any where without carrying revolvers; that touched me a little and I said you ought not to say anything, you, if I am not mistaken, carry one. "If any one mistakes him or insulted him he would blow their heart out." I heard him accusing Mock of knocking him down with a gun; Mock said he had not, if he had he did not do it intentionally; the lie was given back and forward. There was six soldiers there that day that had their horses in Mr. Trout's stable.

Cross Examined—The soldiers didn't meddle with anybody; didn't see Mock take Morgan Prosser by the throat. I had a revolver; there were a great many guns there; there may haqe been fiftoen or twenty men there with guns, maybe more. The commencement of the talk was after the voting was done and some considerable time after the polls were closed. I took it as an insult to Mr. Trout. I didn't see either of the Trouts did anything wrong.

Abner Griffith—[illegible] the election as Inspector; the first quarrel was before the polls closed; I did not here the blackguard language that has been repeated here. Esq., Walter and Sam Slick, deputy constable were in and I directed them to command the peace; the fuss disturbed us in our duties. Between 6 and 7 o'clock—at 7 we closed the polls according to law. After that we went in to count out; pretty near eight o'clock we concluded counting; the result was announced by Mr. Mock; I heard Mr Trout and his son Alem swearing and tearing around there; their's were the only voices that disturbed us; the others were more out farther off.

(Concluded next week.)

A Rebel Dash into Cumberland.—Capture of Gens. Crook and Kelly.

On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, a force of rebels, stated at one hundred and sixty, made a dash into Cumberland, Md., and took Gens. Crook and Kelly prisoners. The rebels wore the U. S. blue over-coat. About fifty entered the town from the direction of the New Creek road, our pickets having been cut off by a "flank" movement and captured. The rebels then coolly rode into the town in small squads. Three or four of them rode up to the Barnum Hotel, and enquired of the sentinel tor Gen. Kelly. The sentinel supposing them to be Union scouts, gave the information that he was there in his rooms. Upon turning to resume his beat he was seized and overpowered, and the General taken a prisoner in his room. A similar mode was practiced at the Reveire House, the headquarters of Gen. Crooks, resulting in his capture. The rebels at once retreated in the direction of Romney. A detachment of cavalry was sent in pursuit after some delay; they came up with the retreating enemy during the day, (Tuesday,) and captured two or three of his men; but the U. S. officer (a Lieutenant) in command, refused, as we hear, to allow his men to charge, and the enemy was permitted to continue his retreat without further molestation that day.

There is said to have been a large force in and around Cumberland, variously stated at from five to ten thousand men. There were three companies of cavalry in the town. Besides the Generals, a number of privates were captured. These achievements of a handful of a vagrant enemy, in a populous city, in the presence of our army, looks bad for us. To General Kelley and his friends the affair is peculiarly mortifying just now, if as rumor has it, the General was to have been married to a young lady of Cumberland the 6th of next month.

FREE LECTURE.—Dr. A. Crane, the popular lecturer, will deliver two free lectures in the COURT HOUSE, on Thursday and Friday evenings, of this week at 7 o'clock. His lectures will embrace a wide and instructive range on "the true Philosophy of man, the laws of health, and the nature and treatment of disease." Dr. C., has testimonials from well known scientific men in this country and Europe as his professional skill and knowledge, and his reputation as an interesting lecturer on his favorite topics very high, wherever he is known. His rooms are at the Washington Hotel.

THE DRAFT.—The Board of Enrollment of this District received last Saturday an order to commence the draft on the 21st inst., which was done. We believe only Fulton county was drawn yesterday, to the number of one hundred and fifty, which is the quota of that county with one hundred per cent. added. The drawing will be at once resumed for such counties and townships as are making no effort to fill their quotas.—*Franklin Repository, Wednesday 22nd.*

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath. The Rev. John W. White, of Milroy, will assist the Pastor.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

"Contain no opium nor anything injurious."
Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.
"An elegant combination for Coughs."
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.
"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.
"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.
"They have suited my case exactly,—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.
As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

MARRIED.

Tuesday, Feb. 21st, by Rev. John W. Cleaver, Lieut. JAMES CLEAVER to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Jas. Eichelberger, of Hopewell.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, February 15th, 1865.

A
Alams Lusia Miss
B
Barey J. H.
Bellven Jona
Brown Samuel
Bloom Jacob
Beam D. R. P.
C
Costella Oowen
Cawsen F. S. & Co.
Chapman Wm. E.
Camerers Agness
Carl Alexander
Coultney John
Chrisman Charles
Croil John T.
Carfreub Frederick
D
Dhrew Patrick
E
Edwards Josiah
Exline John
Eguif Wm. J.
F
Fisher Marah
Fickes Winfield S.
G
Grubb Sillia A.
Guffrey James
H
Hanna J. C.
Harchebrede Simon
Hoover Phillip
K
Keons Adam
Kegg Louisa
Kegg Simon P.
Kegg Peter
Kemerer Agnes
L
Love Dosen
Lucas David
feb24
Lynch Nancy
Leycock Wm.
M
Murphey Elias, 2
Miley Lizia
Mingee G
Miller N. B.
Mock Emanuel A.
Mock Aaron, 2
McPhersen Sarah J.
P
Palmer Robert
Pollick Jas.
Peacock Charles
Palen David
R
Robison Mary
Rader Harriet Mrs.
Roller Elizabeth Miss
Raddleson Eli
Rinefelds M.
Ritchey Eliza J. Mrt.
S
Seger R. W., 4
Slick Thomas J.
Steve John
Smith N. A.
Shoemaker Charles
Smith Dr.
Shupe Cathrine
Straugh M. S.
T
Tewell S. G.
Tuarez Charles C.
Trout Levenia C. Mrs.
Tillman Chana
W
Wakefuse Conrad
Welsh Mary
Williams Joseph O.
Warnts Sarah
Woodcock A. T.
Washabaugh George.
WM. KISER, P. M.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Snake Spring township, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of MARCH, 1865, all that

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

of which JACOB SHUSS died seized, containing **210 ACRES**, more or less, 75 acres of which are cleared land, and in a high state of cultivation. Ten acres of this land is meadow and the balance is well timbered.

The improvements are a **Log House, Log Barn,** and other necessary buildings; also an orchard of **Choice Fruit Trees,** containing a rare selection of Plums. There is also a never failing Spring of excellent water.

This very desirable farm is in a good community, and possesses many conveniences to which we would invite the attention of purchasers.

THE TERMS will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

DANIEL SHUSS, Administrator
feb24 of the estate of Jacob Shuss, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises,

ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND.

Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell, on the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east; Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south; and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing

404 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES,

About 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a-half BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, TENANT HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, and STABLE, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a Hotel, and being situate within two miles and a-half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

feb24 JOHN ALSIP, Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
Valuable House and Lot.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in the town of Woodberry,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865,

all that

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND,

Situate on Main street, being sixty feet in front and extending back one hundred and ninety feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Samuel J. Castner, Esq., on the north, and Methodist Episcopal Church, on the south, and known as lot No. 27 in the plan of said town, having thereon erected a large two story, rough-cast frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

with basement and necessary out-buildings.

This house and lot are situated in the flourishing village of Woodberry, in Morrison's Cove, and contiguous to both Church and Schools, and possesses many other superior advantages.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance on the first day of April, 1866, with interest.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1865.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. R. DURBORROW, Administrator
feb24:4t. of the estate of Margaret Bulger, dec'd.

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand.
feb24:3m

NEW MACKEREL, HERRING, and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of ALEXANDER WARSING, late of Broadtop township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb17:6t JOHN MAJOR, Administrator.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a				**$50 note.**	
Two cents	"	"	"	**$100**	"
Ten	"	"	"	**$500**	"
20	"	"	"	**$1000**	"
$1	"	"	"	**$5000**	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
feb24:3m

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL,
Sixteenth District Pa.,
CHAMBERSBURG, February 11th, 1865.

SATISFACTORY PROOF HAVING BEEN OBTAINED that the filling of quotas in this District has been embarrassed by the conduct of certain officious and evil-disposed persons—brokers and others—who dissuade drafted men from reporting under pretence and promise of furnishing them substitutes and for other reasons, it is hereby announced that in future all drafted men are expected and required to report according to notice, and that any who fail in this, for insufficient cause, will be adjudged deserters, and to have forfeited the privilege of substitution. Hereafter, persons counseling drafted men not to report, upon any pretext whatever, will be summarily arrested and have meted out to them the penalties of the law enacted for the punishment of such offenders.

Substitutes are receivable until the time drafted men are forwarded from the local or general rendezvous. When a draft is in progress detachments are forwarded from these headquarters every twenty-four hours. All persons liable to draft, and who intend to furnish substitutes if drafted, will see the importance of coming provided with the same on the day fixed for them to report. The necessities of the service and the instructions to this office, require that hereafter, except for peculiar and overruling reasons, no furloughs be granted to drafted men.

GEO. EYSTER,
feb17:3t Capt. and Pro. Mar., 16th Dist. Pa.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Second Division, Bedford County, 16th Collection District of Penn'a.

Notice is hereby given that a list of the Special Income Tax; ordered to be assessed under the "Joint resolution of Congress," approved July 4th, 1864, has been received for collection, and that payment of the same can be made at my office, in Bedford borough, at any time previous to the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to make payment on or before the day above specified, will incur a penalty *of ten per cent.*, and immediately thereafter WARRANTS will be placed in the hands of an officer for the collection of the tax, with the penalty and heavy additional costs.

☞ ONLY TREASURY NOTES or the notes of NATIONAL BANKS will be received in payment.

J. K. BOWLES, Dep'y Col'r
Bedford, Feb. 17, 1865.:2t 2d Div. 16th Dist. Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, on SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH, 1865, all that

Valuable Tract of Land,

Of which WILLIAM N. BLACKBURN died seized, containing **100 ACRES** cleared and under fence, about TEN ACRES of which is GOOD MEADOW, the balance being WELL TIMBERED. The improvements are a

Large Log House, Double Log Barn, Tenant House,

and other necessary buildings; also an ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

This farm adjoins lands of David Lingenfelter, Robert Blackburn, Thomas P. Studabaker, Nathaniel Carson, and others, and is two miles from Schellsburg, and convenient to Mills, Churches, and Schools.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest,

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

EDMUND S. BLACKBURN, Trustee
for sale of real estate of William N. Blackburn, dec'd.
feb17:5t

SOMETHING NEW.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the East with a full and complete assortment of Ladies', Misses and Childrens'

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, & BALMORARS

Of every description, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and Youths, he has everything in their line, together with a splendid stock of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Of the latest and most approved patterns: consisting of **Collars, all Styles, Scarfs, Scarf Pins and Rings,** new and beautiful styles of NECK-TIES.

Underwear, Shirts, Socks, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, (ready hemmed.)

Also, the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS. All of which will be sold at a very small advance to nett and prompt paying customers.

The undersigned comes among you to gain a livelihood after the calamity which befel him at the burning of his native place (Chambersburgh), and hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please all, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. Being a practical Shoemaker, he feels confident that he fully understands his business, and has purchased his goods accordingly.

TO THE LADIES he takes pleasure in saying that he has devoted particular attention to goods in their line, his stock being

City and Home-made Work,
BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.

☞ He has fitted up a separate apartment for the Ladies, and has A LADY TO WAIT UPON THEM, and cordially invites them to give him a call.

J. HENRY HUTTON.
BEDFORD, Feb. 17, 1865.:3m.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent his FARM, near Bedford. If the Farm is not rented the TENANT HOUSE and GARDEN will be for rent.

feb17:3t WM. M. HALL.

ELECTION.

An election for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of S. S. HAYES, in McConnelsburg, on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

T. B. KENNEDY,
feb17:3t President.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. feb17

COAL OIL.

WE call the attention of customers to our "CRYSTAL ILLUMINATING CARBON OIL," which stand No. 1 in the market. It costs *more per gallon* than we can buy other oil for, but we are determined to sell a good article of coal oil, and not charge any more for it than is charged for an inferior article.

We have also No. 1 BENZOLE, and will warrant it equal to the best Turpentine for painting.

Our stock of HARDWARE is complete, and we are selling our goods as low as they can be sold anywhere.

We would invite customers to call and examine our prices. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.
jan. 25,'65-3t.

Ladies Dress Goods.

FRENCH Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French All Wool Reps and Wool Delaines, all colors, Poplins, Mohairs, Cobergs, Alpacas, every fashionable color, cheap at
dec.2. CRAMER & CO'S.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Important.

BEFORE you spend your cash for winter clothing, call at Cramer & Co's., and see how low you can buy every description of goods. They have on hand a large stock and will sell at short profits.
dec.2

NEW CARPETING.

A LARGE supply—cheaper than you can make.—Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at
dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and

News and Other Items.

The income of James Buchanan is reported at $11,111.

The salary of the sexton of Plymouth Church (Beecher's) is $2,500.

A Love of a Dress.—The Empress Eugenie wore at a dinner given lately to the ministers and chief officers of the Crown, a dress of white muslin, with a tunic of cerese satin, jet and black lace, and a diamond necklace mounted on black velvet.

Another Repentant Rebel.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: "Andrew J. Donelson, who will be remembered as a prominent citizen of Tennessee, and who was a condidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Millard Fillmore in 1856, recently came within the federal lines at Nashville, took the amnesty oath, and has since been privileged to go where he pleased in that state without let or hindrance from the federal authorities. During his term in Dixie he did not enter into either the civil or military service of the Rebels, and did not compromise himself in support of the cause of secession further than circumstances compelled. He passed Cairo, a few days ago bound to Bolivar, Mississippi, where he owns two or three plantations. Nothing remains of them, we believe, but the land; the negroes stock and improvements having all been swept away by the ravages of war." Mr. Donelson is an adopted son of Andrew Jackson.

A large grey eagle with a bell round its neck has made its appearance near Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It is supposed to be a bird which was formerly a pet at Cape Porpoise, but which was sent adrift with a sleigh-bell attached to his neck, as a punishment for his frequent raids upon the chicken coops.

Three more prelates, the Archbishop of Rennes, the Bishops of Angers and the Bishop of Poitiers, have protested against the Government interdiction of the Encyclical. The document has also found a defender in Protestant Prussia. The *Kreuz Zeitung* regards the Pope as the highest representative of papal authority, and applauds what it calls his "courageous protest" against anti-Christian progress. "That progress," says the feudal and ultra-Prodestant Journal, "is not a victory over truth itself; it is rather the defeat of the authorities charged to defend the truth, who have failed in their mission through weakness or inefficiency."

The usual custom in Paris is to receive one day in the week all one's acquaintances, and to receive the remaining days for one's very intimate friends, who take their chance of finding one at home. Princess Mathilde reverses this custom, as she receives every evening whoever may have been presented to her, and reserves Sunday evenings for her privileged friends.

The Emperor of the French is about to take away from the Imperial Guard the exclusive right to garrison Paris. The Guard are henceforth to take their turn with the line in this and other duties.

The Pope has announced that he intends shortly to canonize certain individuals whom he designates as the "Dutch martyrs," and who, in 1272, were put to death in Holland by the Calvinistic and patriotic adherents of that great Prince of Orange so familiarly known in the history of the Netherlands as "the father of the people."

The first birthday of Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, the infant son and heir of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was duly celebrated on the 8th of January. The bells of the royal borough of Windsor sent forth a merry peal at eight o'clock in the morning in honor of the occasion. The youthful Prince was born at Frogmore House, January 8th 1864—the Princess Alexandra, in the afternoon of his birthday, having been present at a skating party on Virginia water only a few hours previous to the occurrence of the interesting event.

How He Got a Furlough.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that the following letter was lately received by General Thomas: "Paris, Edgar Co., Ill. Dec. 20th, 1864.—Major General Thomas: Dear Sir—I am a little girl thirteen years old, and I have two brothers in the army, my other one was in: so was pa. My brother Boby I have not seen for over two years, and O! I want to see him *so* bad. Now I want to ask a favor of you. It is to *please* let Robert S Holding come home on a furlough to spend New-Year's. We have a big *turkey*, and we want him to have some of it, and I would like to give you a piece, but you are so far away. O, General, *please* grant him a furlough. Rachel Holding." The letter arrived too late to give "Boby" the privilege of having some of the "turkey." But the furlough is a settled fact. This he will get. The magnanimous heart of the General yields to the simple pleadings of the little girl.

General Tom Thumb, His Wife and Baby,—A late number of the London Lancet says, "Mr. and Mrs. Stratton, (General Tom Thumb and his wife) have been giving receptions at Colcald's Hotel, Dover street' Picadilly. The General looks remarkably well, and has improved in appearance since we last saw him. He is now twenty-seven years old.—His wife is smaller than the General, is dark, with very well-defined features, indeed, exceedingly pretty, good figure, and inclined to *embonpoint*. Her age is twenty-three. The baby was also exhibited, which is now twelve months old, weighing seven pounds and three quarters. The diminutive pair seem very proud off their offspring; whether it will be of the same Liliputian stamp we cannot at present say. Mrs. Stratton's sister, aged twelve, was also present. She is smaller still than the General or his wife.

"It is not proper for you to play school, my dear, to-day, for it is Sunday." "I know it mamma," replied the little girl" "but it is Sunday school I am playing.

"I say, boy, where does that road go to? inquired a pedestrian of a country rustic. "I don't know, sir," replied the boy; "'taint been nowhere else since we lived here."

On his return from India, Brown was asked how he liked tiger hunting. "It is very good sport as long as you hunt the tiger," he replied; "but, if hard pressed, he sometimes takes it into his head to hunt you, then it has its drawbacks.

An instance of unusual munificence has just occurred at Hamburg. A Jewish merchant, Herr Heine, has presented the sum of 500,000 marks for the support of "Betty-Heine Hospital," which was built at the expense of his father, and takes its name from his mother.

Two persons of satiric turn met a neighbor. and said, 'Friend, we have been disputing as to whether you are most knave or fool.' The man took each of the querists by the arm, so that he was in the middle. 'Truth,' said he, 'I believe I am between both.'

A gentleman in Scotland has preserved an old number of the Greenock *Advertiser*, containing the following announcement: "*Notice to Correspondents.*—T. C. The lines commencing, 'On Linden when the sun was low,' are not up to our standard. Pootry is evidently not T. C.'s *forte*.

Horce of Habit.—A councellor during the Reign of Terror sometimes fell asleep on the bench. One day, the President gathering the votes of the court and coming to ask his vote, he answered, starting out of his sleep, and not being quite awake, that his opinion was the man should be beheaded.

'But the business is about a meadow,' said the president.

'Let it be moved then,' replied the counsellor,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF BEDFORD COUNTY,
For the Year Ending January 2d, 1865.
JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 4th day of January, 1864, to the 2d day of January, 1865.

TREASURER,		DR.
To balance on hand at last settlement		$3,814 72
To cash received from collectors, as follows:		
Joseph Evans, Broad Top Township,	1859,	23 88
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry,	"	16 52
Simon Stuckey, Colerain,	1860,	91 37
R. D. Barclay, Bedford Borough,	1861,	235 38
Frederick Hildebrandt, Juniata,	"	97 49
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	42 03
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	86 97
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	91 44
Rudolph Hoover, Middle Woodberry	"	67 39
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford Borough,	1862,	198 69
William Phillips, Bedford township,	"	14 80
Jonathan Hyde, Harrison	"	179 33
Casper Stroup, Juniata	"	129 24
William Cook, Londonderry	"	206 30
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	35 73
John Wayde, Napier	"	410 51
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	27 44
John Feaster, St. Clair	"	53 40
Francis Beard, Union	"	154 52
J. R. Durborrow, Middle Woodberry	"	115 43
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford Borough	1863,	469 16
Jacob Fetter, Bedford Township	"	500 00
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg Borough	"	128 52
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run Borough	"	12 06
Lewis N. Fyan, Juniata	"	350 00
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley	"	566 40
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	"	433 76
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	598 18
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	93 33
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	269 58
George Beegle, Union	"	560 00
James E. Kay, Hopewell	"	329 52
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"	481 85
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	"	190 00
John Mors, Southampton	"	405 73
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	786 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier	"	597 21
Alfred Entriken, Liberty	"	22 85
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	100 00
William M. Pearson, Middle Woodberry	"	887 91
U. H. Akers, Bedford Borough,	1864,	322 53
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	213 11
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run Borough	"	35 00
Wm. Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	100 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	220 37
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata	"	200 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	200 00
Wm. Stuckey, Monroe	"	153 00
Wm. Crisman, Napier	"	200 00
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	200 00
P. M. Barton, East Providence	"	125 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	100 00
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	250 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	102 00
George Beegle, Union	"	143 00
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	356 00
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	545 00
John Echert, Liberty	"	285 00
Received on 438 assessed soldiers		43 80
John J. Cessna, Commonwealth cases		74 43
John Cessna, Esq., unseated lands redeemed		53 52
On note of Mower & Tate		8 70
On note of S. Peck		49 58
John G. Fisher, Esq., on sale of stoves		45 78
Commissioners sale of unseated lands		61 72
Taxes on unseated lands		524 57
Whole amount received		$18,736 75

TREASURER,		CR.
By amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors		$1,476 19
Assessors making triennual and other assessments		586 77
Expenses of spring election		218 92
August election		281 80
October election		401 38
November election		423 00
Jonathan Feightner, Commissioner		9 00
P. J. Shoemaker,	"	119 50
Andrew Crisman,	"	123 00
George Roades,	"	134 00
Michael Wertz,	"	48 00
John G. Fisher, Clerk to Commissioners		180 00
U. H. Akers, Attorney to Commissioners		75 00
Joshua Mower, attending & repairing Court House		56 03
Levi Agnew, Court crier		57 00
Levi Agnew, cleaning Court House		45 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing offices in Court House		30 00
Wood furnished Court House and Jail		44 95
Coal " " " "		78 79
Holding Inquests		92 07
John B. Castner, holding inquest		10 87
Road and bridge views		147 00
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, cutting wood and attending Court House		78 91
Simon P. Harbaugh, binding dockets		9 00
John Aldstadt, costs in Commonwealth cases		1,200 56
John Major " " "		2 67
G. H. Spang " " "		73 95
J. A. Henderson, costs " "		66 21
Benjamin Wigfield " " "		56 59
M. Richey " " "		11 16
Wm. M. Hall, " " "		10 00
Jeremiah Shaw " " "		21 36
Constables returns		296 24
Constables attending juries		15 00
John G. Fisher, attending bridge sales, copying assessments, holding appeals, furnishing blank books for Commissioners office, &c.		150 53
J. R. Durborrow, printing		112 15
B. F. Meyers, "		507 20
David Over "		177 70
John Mors and James E. Kay, money overpaid on duplicates		13 72
William Oster, attending election		2 90
J. M. Shoemaker, covers for duplicates		3 26
George Blackburn, building bridge in Liberty tp.		1,350 00
Constables, arresting prisoners		6 12
Nicholas Sleek and Mark Housare, reward and arresting horse thief		82 20
Wm. Hartley, goods furnished for Court House		7 45
Geo. Blymire & Son, " "		53 39
John Aldstadt, taking John Miller to Western Penitentiary		110 00
John Aldstadt, keeping prisoners		259 67
Samuel Creswell, stoves for Court House		129 59
John Border, hobbling prisoners		7 00
Henry Mower, papering Prothonotary's office		9 00
John Aldstadt, bed for use of Jail		27 50
Talesmen,		48 46
Joshua Mower and others, tipstaves		58 75
Henry Reimund, painting Prothonotary's office		5 45
Drs. Compher and Watson, medical attendance to F. A. Ringler		13 00
A. C. Percival, seal for Commissioners' office		10 25
Graff & Hugus, stoves for Court House		91 00
J. B. Farquhar, revenue stamps, bank note detector, &c.		9 50
T. C. Garrett, Lumber		4 87
J. McCleary, acknowledging deed		18 00
John Cook, building bridge		225 00
Martin Hoover, work done on bridge at Stonerstown		75 00
F. L. Hutter, blanks and books for Commissioners' office		67 90
O. E. Shannon, dockets for Prothonotary's office		138 91
J. B. Noble, error in check of Reed		13 26
L. N. Fyan, building bridge		35 00
Freight on stoves from railroad		9 23
Reed & Schell, for revenue stamps		9 50
George Roades, on bridge		50 00
Expenses of sale of unseated lands		38 26
W. S. Haven, for stationery		55 44
Miscellaneous checks		90 88
John Sill, interest on note		120 00
John Brice, interest on note		192 00
John Brice's note paid		5,000 00
Fox and wild cat scalps		216 34
Treasurer's salary		300 00
Stationery		10 00
Uncurrent funds		7 00
Treasurer, auditing and collecting old accounts		20 00
Attorney's fees on same		10 00
Auditors and Clerks		75 00
		$16,506 23
Charges	$18,736 75	
Credits	16,506 23	
Balance in Treasury	$2,230 52	

Statement of Moneys Due and Owing Bedford County.

Jacob Nicodemus, Middle Woodberry	1864	$168 53
John A. Osburn, Broad Top	1857	106 69
Lemuel Evans, Broad Top	1858	289 67
John C. Morgart, Cumberland Valley	"	89 26
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Middle Woodberry	"	138 73
George Roades, Liberty	1859	50 12
Jocob S. Brumbaugh, South Woodberry	"	47 32
Abraham Croyle, Union	1860	299 40
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, South Woodberry	"	25 00
R. D. Barclay, Bedford borough	1861	26 21
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	16 00
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford borough	1862	111 91
William Phillips, Bedford tp.	"	42 33
P. Hardman, Cumberland Valley	"	32 50
J. R. Durborrow, Middle Woodberry	"	238 17
Samuel Working, South Woodberry	"	178 62
H. Nicodemus, Bedford borough	1863	502 77
Jacob Fetter, Bedford tp.	"	1,003 72
David Sparks, West Providence	"	180 14
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	307 55
L. N. Fyan, Juniata	"	85 42
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	270 68
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	134 00
George Beegle, Union	"	206 00
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	"	1,099 37
J. W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	43 71
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	328 82
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	670 60
Henry Beegle, Bedford tp.	"	1,521 89
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"	912 06
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run borough	"	214 44
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	813 53
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain,	"	723 45
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	319 07
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	359 81
George Gardill, Juniata	"	437 41
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	334 28
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	476 66
William Crisman, Napier	"	773 97
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	194 14
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	"	349 25
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	1,000 92
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	284 81
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	516 63
W. J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	172 83
George Beegle, Union	"	621 87
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	1,075 95
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	1,145 24
John Echart, Liberty	"	96 79
Total		$19,039 23

☞ Part of the above is subject to exonerations and commissions and upon all sums due over fifteen months, interest will be charged.

Statement of Moneys Due and Owed by Bedford County.

To John Sill	$2,000 00	
There is now in the Treasury subject to the order of the Commissioners	2,230 52	

Bounty Fund.

TREASURER,		DR.
To amount received from collectors, as follows:		
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	1863	$70 07
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley	"	92 40
Samuel Bender, Bloony Run borough	"	31 09
William M. Pearson, Middle Woodberry	"	154 72
L. N. Fyan, Juniata	"	131 36
Alfred Entriken, Liberty	"	16 55
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg borough	"	55 52
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford borough	"	69 75
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	50 00
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	200 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	296 63
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	53 61
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	75 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier	"	217 28
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	60 00
D. A. T. Black. East Providence	"	300 00
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township	"	653 32
Henry Beegle, "	1864	600 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	400 00
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	45 00
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	310 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	180 00
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	200 00
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata	"	270 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	250 00
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	167 00
William Crisman, Napier	"	404 00
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	150 00
P. M. Barton, East Providence	"	190 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	375 00
Archibald Perdew, Southamptoa	"	200 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	285 00
William J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	73 00
George Beegle, Union	"	160 00
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	585 00
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	740 00
John Echart, Liberty	"	100 00
		$8,433 31

TREASURER,		CR.
By whole amount paid out as per Commissioners' drafts		$8,493 10
Treasurer's commission		84 83
Auditors and Clerks		40 00
		$8,617 93
Credits	$8,617 93	
Charges	8,433 31	
Balance due Treasurer Farquhar	$184 62	

Moneys Owed Bedford County on Bounty Fund from Collectors, as follows:

Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	1863	$78 82
David Sparks, West Providence	"	52 14
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	175 55
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	98 44
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	496 32
Henry Beegle, Bedford township	"	161 58
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	113 92
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run borough	"	79 84
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	152 31
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	293 24
William Gorsuch,	"	34 85
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	30 29
George Gardill, Juniata	"	49 28
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	40 36
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	48 40
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	48 16
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	"	47 60
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	177 07
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	68 59
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	27 43
William J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	16 52
George Beegle, Union	"	223 26
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	130 43
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	107 12
John Echart, Liberty	"	91 29
		$2,843 82

Bedford County, ss:

The undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year 1864, as contained in the foregoing statements and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of moneys due to and owed by Bedford county, and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. Kerr, Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, January 4th, 1865.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To amount received from collectors		$7,610 73
On unseated lands		335 93
		$7,946 66

TREASURER,		CR.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts examined and filed		$5,530 69
Certificate of deposit from Reed & Schell		2,336 51
Treasurer's commission		79 46
		$7,946 66

Tavern Licenses,		Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864		$730 00
Cr.		
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts dated April 5th and July 6th	$650 75	
Certificate of deposit	28 25	
Exoneration of John Drhew	15 00	
Treasurer's commission on amount ass'd	36 00	
		$730 00

Eating Houses,		Dr.
To aggregate amount for 1864		$100 00
Cr.		
Exoneration of John Harris	$10 00	
Treasurer's commission	4 50	
Amount paid State Treasurer	85 50	
		$100 00

Distilleries,		Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864		$66 00
Cr.		
Treasurer's commission on $60	$ 3 00	
Amount paid State Treasurer	57 00	
		$60 00

Banks.		Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864		$20 00
Cr.		
Treasurer's commission on $20	$ 1 00	
Paid State Treasurer	19 00	
		$20 00

Confectionaries.		Dr.
Aggregate amount for 8164		$15 00
Cr.		
Treasurer's commission on $15	$ 75	
Paid State Treasurer	14 25	
		$15 00

Ten Pin Alleys and Billiards.		Dr.
To aggregate amount for 1864		$30 00
Cr.		
Treasurer's commission on $30	$ 1 50	
Paid State Treasurer	28 50	
		$30 00

Liquor Dealers.		Dr.
To aggregate amount for 1864		$25 00
Cr.		
Treasurer's commission on $25	$ 1 25	
Paid State Treasurer	23 75	
		$25 00

Mercantile Licenses.		Dr.
To aggregate amount for 1864		$696 00
Cr.		
By exoneration	$21 00	
Treasurer's commission on $675	33 75	
B. F. Meyers, publishing retailers licenses	12 00	
B. F. McNeil, " " "	12 00	
Paid State Treasurer	617 25	
		$696 00

There is now outstanding in the hands of collectors for 1864 and previous years and due the State $6,565 52

Bedford County, ss:

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements. Witness our hands this 4th day of January. 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. Kerr, Clerk.
jan. 27,'65.

GLORIOUS NEWS
TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of every dercription for

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now

Prepared for the Winter Trade.

We have just received a large stock of
LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come, Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

Boots & Shoes, Boots & Shoes,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, Jan. 6, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE!

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865, his personal property, consisting of 1 Two Horse Wagon, a Rockaway Carriage and Harness, Two Good Work Mares, Cows and Young Cattle, Sheep, some Choice Hogs, Horse Gears, Plows, Harrows, a Good Sled, Log Chain, Single and Doubletrees, a Dickerhoof Windmill, a Cross-cut Saw, Planes, Work Bench, Two Scaps of Bees and One Palace with bees in it, One Ten Plate Stove, Cook Stove, Bedsteads, Chairs, Stands, Clock, Cider and Vinegar.—Also One Hundred Keelers and Four Large Iron Kettles, and a variety of household furniture too tedious to mention. A credit of Six Months will be given.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Feb. 10, 1865. JAMES REA, Jr.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

25 CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, residing in Harrison Township, Bedford county, on the 31st of January, last, WILLIAM HUFF, a bound boy, aged about 12 years.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account. The above reward will be paid for his return.

Feb. 10, 1865. VALENTINE B. WERTZ.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Fetter, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately. J. W. TOMLINSON,

Feb. 10, 1865. Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Joseph Hewitt, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

THOMAS McCOY,
JAMES ALLISON,

Feb. 10, 1865. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Evan Swartzwalter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate in any way what ever are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL SWARTZWALTER,

Feb. 3, 1865-6t Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claim will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. REPLOGLE.

Feb. 3, 1864-3t Executor.

THE HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the stock of the Hopewell Oil Company will be closed on the 25th day of February, inst. Agents are requested to make report of all sales immediately after said day.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Feb. 3, 1865-3t Treasurer.

THE BOSTON WEEKLY ADVERTISER.—

$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

One of the very best family papers, with original, selected, and carefully prepared news of the day. News from the Army, the Navy, and several columns in General. Also, a very full report of the the Boston Cattle Market, prepared by STILLMAN FLETCHER, late of the New England Farmer. Horticultural and Agricultural matters, stories, etc.

CHARLES HALE & CO., Publishers,
Feb. 3, 1865. No. 12 State Street, Boston.

Office Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R. Co. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 16, 1864.

The annual meeting of the tockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 258 South 3d Street, Phila., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN,
Jan. 20-3t Secretary.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I hereby caution all persons not to hunt, fish, destroy timber or trespass our our property, in any way whatever, as we will prosecute any person that disregards this notice. LEVI SMITH, Monroe Tp.,
J. H. SPARKS, E. Providence Tp.

Jan. 20, 1865-3t

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising and job work, for the Bedford Inquirer, and also for the Patriot, are notified that the books and notes are in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., for collection. Look out and save costs.

DAVID OVER.

Jan. 20, 1865.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the farm on which he resides, six miles west of Bedford on the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike, consisting of about 200 acres of cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, a great portion of it in grass, a good stand for droves, has a good apple orchard &c.

GEORGE MULLIN.

jan. 20,'65-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel Philadelphia.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be curyd or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONL